

clavicerum Lep. males em. 18.v, *Crossocerus amulipes* (Lep. & Brullé) 2 males em. 18.v, male em. 29.v, *Ectemnius cavifrons* (Thomson) male em. 18.v and n. later, *Pemphredon inornatus* Say females em. 25.v, *P. lugubris* (F.) female em. 11.iv, male em. 29.v, *Stigmus solskyi* Morawitz male em. 29.v—R. W. J. UFFEN, 4 Mardley Avenue, Welwyn, Herts. AL6 0UD.

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 Smith, K. G. V. 1971. *Eustalomyia hilaris* Fallen (Diptera, Anthomyiidae) confirmed as British, with notes on other species of the genus. *Ent. Gazette* 22: 55–60.

A second Devon locality for the nationally rare weevil *Cathormiocerus attaphilus* Brisout plus a new county record for *Miarus micros* (Germar) (Coleoptera: Curculionidae).—*Cathormiocerus attaphilus* is currently only known in Britain from The Lizard peninsula in West Cornwall and near Wembury in South Devon, and is accordingly given RDB 1 (Endangered) status by Morris (1987). The discovery of a new locality on the south-west Devon coast at The Beacon, Scobbiscombe Cliffs (SX625465), 20 & 21.v.1996, is therefore an important event. A single individual was taken from the maritime therophyte zone on the rocky cliff heads of this poorly-recorded section of the Devon coast, together with frequent specimens of the RDB 3 species *C. myrmecophilus* (Seidlitz) which occurred both on The Beacon and nearby Hoist Point (SX631460).

The vegetation where the *Cathormiocerus* were found typically comprises a sparse cover of annuals and other small or low-growing plants such as *Sedum anglicum* Hudson, *Plantago coronopus* L., *Spergularia rupicola* Lebel, *Jasione montana* L., *Thymus polytrichus* A. Kerner and *Silene uniflora* Roth. This is the MC1, *Armeria maritima*—*Cerastium diffusum* spp. *diffusum* maritime therophyte community of the National Vegetation Classification (Rodwell, in prep.). This vegetation type is of considerable interest for invertebrates, and other scarce species associated with it at Scobbiscombe include the ant *Leptothorax tuberum* (Fab.), the spider *Steatoda phalerata* (Panzer), grey bush-cricket *Platycleis albopunctata* (Goeze), the beetles *Opatrum sabulosum* (L.) and *Sibinia arenariae* Stephens, and the bee *Nomada fucata* Panzer.

Originally discovered at Whitsand Bay in East Cornwall (Clark, 1906), all subsequent records of *Miarus micros* have come from much further west, mainly the Lizard. Away from the Lizard, it has also been reported from Penzance in 1924 (Alexander, 1997) and Letcha Cliff, St. Just (SW355308), 16.v.1994 (Alexander & Foster, 1995). The adults are relatively easy to find by searching the flowerhead of its laval food plant—sheep's bit *Jasione montana*. During 1996, specimens were readily found in flowerheads on the cliffs above Hoist Beach and along The Beacon, Scobbiscombe, and also at Tregenna Cliffs, Veryan Bay (SW949402), in E. Cornwall, 17.v.1996. The former constitutes a new county record while the latter is the first report from this vice county since Clark (1906). These two new records begin to suggest that it will prove to be widespread along the southern rocky coasts of the south-west peninsula; coleopterists have tended to search for it only on The Lizard in recent years.—KEITH N. A. ALEXANDER, The National Trust, 33 Sheep St, Cirencester, Gloucestershire GL7 1RQ.

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***Hypoponera punctatissima* (Roger) (Hymenoptera: Formicidae) in South-East London.**—I found a single worker of this unusual ant under the loose bark of a sun-baked poplar log in Nunhead Cemetery. (VC 17, Surrey) on 23.x.1996. Despite further searching, it remained a lone specimen. Although often associated with conservatories, bakehouses and other heated buildings, *Hypoponera* is occasionally taken out of doors. According to Bolton & Collingwood (1975), it is widespread but sporadic and because of its uncertain endemicity it was not included by Falk (1991), however records “in the field” are rare. Such records are usually alate females, presumably dispersing and looking for new nest sites; indeed, Saunders (1896) caught one such female at Bromley, Kent, not above half a dozen miles from Nunhead. The fact that my specimen was a worker suggests that a “wild” colony was successful in this case. However, the naturalness of Nunhead Cemetery is debatable, and although it closely resembles a 50-acre woodland, it is surrounded by suburban London and any number of heated buildings from which the species might have ventured.—RICHARD A. JONES, 13 Bellwood Road, Nunhead, London SE15 3DE.

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